

is nothing for the general welfare to be compared to well directed expenditure. To this every man of experience and principle—every true patriot will cheerfully and heartily respond. If the cultivator find wheat and indian corn will not, year by year, and in all situations in Lower Canada, exhibit such favourable results as in Upper Canada, every other grain will succeed equally well. Root crops, hay and pasture, under good management will, upon an average, be more productive in this section of the province; and there can be no doubt that the days are approaching when the Lower Provinces will excel in stock farming. The farmers cannot complain of the want of good markets, and there can be no doubt that, at the present moment, though not so general as could be desired, we have as good farming in Lower Canada as in any locality on this continent. It is not so easy to ingraft a perfect system on a faulty,—this is a work of time in every instance, and in every country. But still, in a new country, with continued emigration from older countries; the task does not appear by any means so hopeless. The generous emulation of our Agricultural Exhibitions and Shows affords the very best practical teaching, and much instruction can be obtained by visiting well conducted farms and well farmed districts; and, if the leisure and funds could be spared, neither the one nor the other would be thrown away, but wisely and prudently expended. There is nothing like seeing and judging for ones-self.—This will certainly produce conviction. Improvement is extending in Lower Canada; and the more widely known the advantages of an improved system become, from such exhibitions as the present, the more rapidly and surprisingly, will improvement extend, favoured by the stimulus of example. There are no insurmountable objections in soil, climate or situation—nor in the fearful ravages of the wheat fly. All these will be undoubtedly and easily surmounted by science combined with practice, under intelligent direction. As for our stock—good selection,—judicious crossing—proper shelter and feeding, will gradually increase their size, weight and quality, and they will become more profitable to the farmer, and at the same time, more acceptable to the consumer. We can produce, from a given extent of land in Lower Canada, as great a quantity of nutritious cattle feed as in Upper Canada; and we cannot see, under such circumstances, that any reasonable complaint can be made on the head of climate. It is strange how discontented men, can talk themselves, or be talked into forgetfulness of the advantages of their situation. It is fortunate we can afford to rally the unreasonable grumblers after this fashion; for it is well known we have examples of as perfect farming, and remunerative cultivation in Lower Canada as the heart of man could desire to look upon. But a truce to grumbling, it is childish and unpatriotic. Let us rather put our energies to work, to make the best of our lot in the accidental situation wherein a kind providence has placed us.

J. A.

---

### THE CROPS FOR 1858.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS,  
September 3rd. 1858.

Sir.—A number of circulars having been issued by this Department for the purpose of gleanings information about the probable yield of the crops of 1858, and the disease affecting them, it is desirable at this season of the year to let